



1—Aeromarine seaplane taking on a bag of late foreign mail for delivery to the steamer Adriatic, which had left New York for Europe several hours before. 2—Sale of surplus army food in the New York custom house to employees. 3—Senator Thomas of Colorado who denounced as "nothing short of treason" the demands of the railway brotherhoods.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Relations With Mexico Strained When U. S. Troops Cross Border in Chase of Bandits.

CARRANZA PROTEST FUTILE

President Wilson Discusses Peace Treaty With Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Without Visible Result—Progress of the War on Profiters and Hoarders.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Relations with Mexico flared up again alarmingly last week and the amateur and unofficial prophets freely predicted that we would be at war with our southern neighbor within a short time. Once more American troops have crossed the border, without asking permission of Carranza, for the purpose of capturing Mexicans who have committed outrages against American citizens and for whose actions the whiskered one says he cannot be held responsible.

The capture and holding for ransom of the two army aviators who had lost their way was the act of a small band of bandits, but the administration at Washington shows a growing inclination to step across the border and "clean things up" if the federal government of Mexico cannot do the job. It appears that a stern warning was issued some time ago to Carranza, to which he replied at length, stating that his government would do and was doing all in its power to protect the lives and property of foreigners in Mexico. In this case of the captured aviators—who were released on payment of part of the ransom—federal troops were sent after the offenders. The American punitive expedition consisted of part of the Eighth cavalry, aided by some army flyers. They caught two bandits and killed four others who opened fire on them when surrounded.

Under instructions from his government, Ambassador Bonillas entered protest against the "invasion" and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the troops. The reply, drafted by President Wilson, was a flat refusal to comply with the demand. The press of Mexico City was aroused to loud protest. One or two of the papers there, however, realize the seriousness of the situation that has been created by the numerous outrages against foreigners and admit that unless Carranza radically changes his policies he will invite disaster to himself and to Mexico.

In the United States indignation is by no means confined to the border states or to those who have suffered financially or otherwise, at the hands of the Mexicans. The demand is general that our government give to American citizens everywhere the full protection to which they are entitled, and there is a feeling that unless it does so our membership in the League of Nations would be farcical.

Which brings us to the second great event of the week, the unprecedented meeting of the senate committee on foreign relations with President Wilson in the White House for the elucidation of many points in connection with the peace treaty and league covenant. In accordance with the desires of both parties, the entire proceedings were given full publicity, but a study of them and of the subsequent comments of the participants does not show that much was accomplished in the way of removing the obstacles to ratification of the treaty. Mr. Wilson made a long preliminary statement to the senators and then answered their many questions with all frankness. His position regarding interpretations and reservations might be summarized thus: If ordinary common sense is used in reading the treaty and covenant they are unnecessary; if they merely accompany the act of ratification there is no objection to them; but if they are made a part of the resolution of ratification, long delays would result because all

the other nations would have to be asked to accept the language of the treaty; it would be especially humiliating to have to ask the assent of the German national assembly. Senator Fall called the president's attention to the fact that Germany is not to be an original member of the league and consequently any amendments to the covenant proposed before her admission would not be submitted to her. Mr. Wilson admitted this was true and that the point had not occurred to him, but he insisted that Germany already has a relationship to the league and that it was the plan to admit her immediately.

As for article 10, the crux of the whole fight, President Wilson interpreted it as follows: If the league calls on the United States to send troops abroad to preserve the territorial integrity of another member state from external aggression, the United States will be under an absolute compelling moral obligation, though not a legal obligation, to comply. But the league cannot call on the United States for such aid unless the American member votes his approval in accord with American public sentiment.

After it was all over, Senator Hitchcock said the president had clarified many involved questions in a wonderful manner and that speedy ratification would be the result. Senator Lodge said Mr. Wilson had not given them much real information and that the admissions he had made had vindicated the criticisms leveled at the league covenant. Between these extremes stand the "mild reservationists." To capture their votes, Senator Pittman of Nevada took the reservations they advocate, called them "interpretations or understandings," and put them into a resolution which he presented to the senate for its adoption apart from the resolution of ratification. He asserted that he was acting with the president's approval, whereupon Senator Hitchcock, administration leader, felt himself ignored and showed that Pittman's resolution was not much to his liking. The opponents of the covenant were brutally outspoken in condemning the resolution. In the course of the lively debate Mr. Pittman admitted that the League of Nations was "hardly more than a meeting place where the consensus of the civilized world may be obtained and its moral force brought to bear."

"If you'll write that into the league covenant there will be no difficulty about its ratification," interrupted Senator Reed of Missouri (Dem.).

Paris correspondents predict that the peace conference will adjourn within two or three weeks and that when it reassembles in November or December the United States will not be represented unless in the meantime the senate shall have ratified the treaty and decided that we shall accept mandates. The work for the conference after it reconvenes will be the partition of Turkey and the settlement of the Thracian and Adriatic questions. If the United States does not take part in these, both Italy and Greece expect to win their demands, for the Americans are now their only opponents. As to Thrace, the American delegation insists on the creation of a buffer state that will give Bulgaria access to the sea. The Greeks and Turks, who make up the bulk of the population of Dodecanese district, involved in this plan, are bitterly opposed to the continuation of anything like Bulgarian rule there and are reported to be preparing to resist it by arms. It is not the intention of the peace conference to leave any part of Thrace in the possession of Bulgaria.

The council of five hopes that the Austrian treaty will be signed within a week. It also is feeling optimistic about Hungary, where a new coalition cabinet has been formed, and thinks it may soon be able to recognize the government at Budapest and present the Hungarian treaty for signature.

The week's news from Russia was somewhat more encouraging, for Admiral Kolchak appeared to have stopped his retreat and to have checked the pursuing bolsheviks. The red forces were ousted from Odessa, and lost ground in some other regions. In the Gulf of Finland a British fleet encountered a number of

bolshevik vessels and sank four of them, then after concentrating against Kronstadt. The fortress was bombarded and the city set on fire. The situation in Upper Silesia is confused and confusing. The Germans and the Poles are fighting each other in a desultory fashion there, and both are contending with the striking workers of the country who have become so violent that the German authorities proclaimed martial law.

The new German constitution has just gone into effect, and a summary of it has been made public in America. It seems to be in most respects an admirable document, designed to establish and maintain a moderate and commendable form of republican government, more strongly centralized than our own. The powers of the president are very great. The equality of all men and women before the law is asserted, and titles of nobility are abolished except "as a part of a person's name." It is noticeable, however, that Germany is still called an empire. It may be added, as a matter of interest, that the former kaiser has just bought a place of residence in Holland, and that current reports of his fast falling health are flatly contradicted by a correspondent who sees William nearly every day.

Uncle Sam's war against the profiteers and hoarders went on steadily if not so swiftly as the victims of the H. C. of L. might have hoped. The ultimate consumer hailed with enthusiasm the assertion by Attorney General Palmer that the small retailers and the wholesalers are going to feel the heavy hand of the department of justice. He appeared before the house committee on agriculture to discuss proposed amendments to the food control act, and argued against a provision that would exempt from prosecution as profiteers those retailers who do an annual business below \$100,000. Many of the complaints of extortionate prices, he said, are against the small dealers and he added he would feel hopeless if he were restricted to the larger dealers. Mr. Palmer also asked the committee to withdraw the proposed provision giving the president authority to fix prices. This, he said, he considered unnecessary and calculated to provoke too much discussion. The only amendments he favored were one extending the scope of the act to include wearing apparel and containers of foods, feeds and fertilizers, and one imposing a penalty of \$5,000 or imprisonment for two years for profiteering.

The great quantities of foodstuffs which have been seized in various cities by the agents of the department of justice will not be placed on the market until proper court proceedings have been completed. Meanwhile the government is disposing of its vast surplus army stores practically at cost, and the way in which hundreds of thousands of people struggle for a chance to buy these commodities is sufficient evidence of their need.

The actors' strike, after spreading to Chicago, became so stubborn a struggle there that the unions of musicians and stage hands were called on for help, with the result that nearly every theater was obliged to close. Efforts to end the strike amicably in New York were fruitless, and it was said there it might be extended to cover the entire country and all ball shows, including the movies.

Within a week there probably will be a conference between the officials of the steel workers' unions and representatives of the United States Steel corporation. If it is refused by the latter, a committee headed by Samuel Gompers is empowered to call a strike forthwith. The corporation maintains the open shop, and the unions wish to present to it a rather portentous list of 12 basic demands.

Cudahy, Wis., and Hammond, Ind., were the scenes of strike riots and state troops were hurried to both places to restore order, which they did.

The farmers have won their fight against daylight saving, for although the rest of the population is unanimous in its favor, the bill for repeal of the law was passed by both house and senate over the veto of President Wilson.

The first plenary session of the Argentine Labor congress, meeting at Buenos Aires, Argentina, passed a resolution calling upon the state and the employers to recognize the right of labor to organize defensively.

The congress also recorded itself as in favor of organizations along parallel lines of employers and employees, those to act under a third superior organization to consider questions affecting both sides.

Bohemian glass has been famous for nearly 300 years, and more than 25,000 expert workers are now engaged in it. The Canadian Pacific railroad has offered the use of much of its vacant land to the employees on their Midland (Can.) branch.

Civic employees and bakery salesmen's unions of Vancouver, B. C., voted against a strike in sympathy with Winnipeg strikers.

Out of an estimated total of 548,000 persons engaged in all branches of the textile trade in Austria, 420,000 are employed in three Bohemian countries.

Women form the majority of the workers in the textile trade at Lancashire, England, and also form the larger part of the trade union membership.

PLEA FOR RIGHTS OF LABOR

Argentine, Catholic Congress Urges State to Allow Workers to Organize Defensively.

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IN FIELD OF LABOR

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After a long fight the legislature of Indiana passed a workman's compensation law which provides for a \$15 weekly minimum, but does not include state insurance.

Edward T. Stotesbury, the Philadelphia banker, is an honorary member of the Machinists' union, while his wife is an honorary member of the Boilermakers' union.

More than 60 per cent of the iron and ship workers at the merchants shipyard at Bristol, Pa., are idle, pending a decision regarding the recent decrease in their wages.

The Builders' association of Cleveland, O., had agreed to give ironworkers 90 cents an hour when the decision of the war labor board giving them only 85 cents was received.

A reduction in working hours from 52 to 48 without loss of pay was announced at the plant of the General Electric company, Lynn, Mass. The plant employs about 18,000 persons.

The threatened strike of the Masons and Carpenters' union, which would have paralyzed trades of Rockford, Ill., was settled at a conference between representatives of the union and contractors.

Resolutions adopted by the New Jersey Association of Letter Carriers, that \$1,500 a year maximum salary is inadequate and that the maximum salary should be \$2,000 and the minimum \$1,500, was forwarded to the National Association of Letter Carriers.

At a meeting of high school teachers in the Central High school, Newark, N. J., it was voted to organize a teachers' union which should be associated with the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Toronto's "general strike" in sympathy with striking metal workers, ended when representatives of the various unions involved voted to accede to the request of the Metal Trades council that sympathetic strikers return to work.

The Cleveland Ladies' Garment Workers' union has appropriated \$500 as a campaign fund to bring about the Americanization of the 1,500 of their 5,000 members who are now non-citizens of the United States. "One hundred per cent" American by fall is the membership slogan.

Dispatches from Rio Janeiro announce the commencement of a textile strike. The workers are demanding an eight-hour day and an increase in wages. The dispatches say that 30,000 strikers were reported to be out and that they expected the employees in other industries to join in the movement.

The striking workmen in Biella, in the province of Piedmont, Italy, have returned to work on learning through the appearance of agitators of a bolshevik character, which, however, passed off without incident, that an anarchistic minority was endeavoring to take advantage of the general strike.

Fifteen hundred miners employed by the Northwest Improvement company, which controls several mines in the Ole Elum district of Washington, are on strike, and, according to reports, there is likelihood of others going out. The strike followed refusal of the company to continue paying the men for dumping cars, as had been done during the war.

The publishers of Buenos Aires are said to have joined in a compact never to admit another union printer to their shops. The principal newspapers have started linotype schools and are teaching prospective operators. It is asserted that the old employees on newspapers will be given their jobs again only when they resign from the printers' union.

The National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives in Great Britain has now dismantled its machinery.

The steel shipbuilding plant of the Standifer company, Vancouver, Wash., is closed, following a strike of 2,000 workers belonging to the Boilermakers' and other unions. The walkout is said to have been caused by the refusal of the company to reinstate a discharged union foreman. One thousand workmen remained at their jobs when the 200 unionists walked out, but the management decided not to attempt to operate the plant with the crippled force and closed the plant.

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TO EMMA BAILEY

Thomas C. Kelley vs. Robert L. Bailey et ux.
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16918.
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the residence of the defendant Emma Bailey is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon careful diligence inquiry so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This 16th day of Nov. 1919.
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master.

T. L. Carty, Sol.
Sept. 20 27 Oct. 4 11 1919

TO WILL HUGHES

Daisy Hughes vs. Will Hughes
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16652.
In this cause it appearing from the affidavit filed which is sworn to and the return of the officer that the whereabouts of the defendant Will Hughes cannot be ascertained so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of Oct. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.
This Sept. 4, 1919.
J. C. Ford, C. & M.

T. C. Phillips, Sol.
September 6 13 20 27 1919

TO BUD McCURRY

Ethel McCurry vs. Bud McCurry
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16827.
In this cause, it appearing, by affidavit, filed, which is sworn to, and the return of the officer that the defendant Bud McCurry is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This September 4th 1919.
J. C. Ford, Clerk and Master.
ATCHLEY & BIBB, Sols.

September 6 13 20 27 1919

TO FRANK PRESLEY

Mollie Presley vs. Frank Presley
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16907.
In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Frank Presley is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four consecutive weeks. This 16th day of September, 1919.
J. C. Ford, C. & M.

W. B. Ford, Sol.
Sep. 6 13 20 27 1919

TO GEO. L. CONATZER

Hattie Conatzer vs. Geo. L. Conatzer
State of Tennessee, in the Chancery Court of Knox Co. No. 16 31.
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Geo. L. Conatzer is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 16th day of Sep' 1919.
J. C. Ford, Clerk and Master.

R. A. Brown, Sol.
Sept. 20 27 October 6 13 1919

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

The insolvency of the estate of Charles P. McNabb, deceased, having been suggested by the undersigned to the County Court of Knox County, Tennessee, and an order predicated thereon having been made, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same, duly authenticated, in the manner prescribed by law on or before the first day of January, 1920 or the same will be forever barred both in law and in equity.
Dated at Knoxville, Tenn., on this 8th day of Sept., 1919.
W. K. Anderson, Administrator
Estate of Charles P. McNabb, Deceased
Sept. 13 20 27 Oct. 4 1919

TO FRANK BROWN

Edwin S. Gardner vs. The Hal Tate Clothing Co. et al.
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox county No. 16964.

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Frank Brown is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks.
This 25th day of Sept. 1919.
J. C. Ford, C. & M.

Anderson & Thomson, Sols.
Sept. 27 Oct. 4 11 19 1919

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TO JOHN P. LANE

Mary Badgett vs. John P. Lane et al.
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16777.
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant John P. Lane is justly indebted to the complainant Mary Badgett and he is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him and an original attachment having been issued and levied on the defendant's property, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 25th day of Sept. 1919.
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master.
S. E. Fodges, Sol.
Sep. 27 Oct. 4 11 18 1919

TO CHARLES A. DOUGHERTY

Hersie Underwood Dougherty vs. Charles A. Dougherty
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16951.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Charles A. Dougherty is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that the said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This 25th day of Sept. 1919.
J. C. Ford, C. & M.
Donaldson & Montgomery Sols.
Sept. 27 October 4 11 18 1919

TO WILLIAM A. BRUANT N

Mattie Bruant vs. William A. Bruant
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16957.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant William A. Bruant is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of November next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four consecutive weeks. This 25th day of Sept. 1919.
J. C. Ford, C. & M.
Fowler & Fowler, Sols.
Sept. 27 October 4 11 18 1919

TO OLIVER BAILEY

Bessie Bailey vs. Oliver Bailey
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16966.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Oliver Bailey is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 25th day of Sept. 1919.
J. C. Ford, Clerk and Master.
W. W. Cutton, Sol.
Sept. 27 October 4 11 18 1919

TO ALBERT BRIGHT

Florence Bright vs. Albert Bright
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16953.

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Albert Bright is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 23rd day of Sept. 1919.
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master
Thos. J. Cline, Sol.
Sept. 27 October 4 11 18 1919

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TO J. M. GUIDER

Jennings Fruit Co. vs. J. M. Guider et al.
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16948.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant J. M. Guider is justly indebted to the complainant, Jennings Fruit Co., and that he is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendant's property, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This 27th day of Sept. 1919.
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master
Cates & Price, Sols.
Sept. 27 Oct. 4 11 18 1919

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